

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

No. 1—Is a combination-costume, suitable for a home-toilette. The underskirt and tunic are of plain self-colored camel's-hair, cashmere, or side, and edged on the front with a band of bias velvet, three inches wide. The back is in looped-up folds, which form a bag-like drapery,



No. 1.

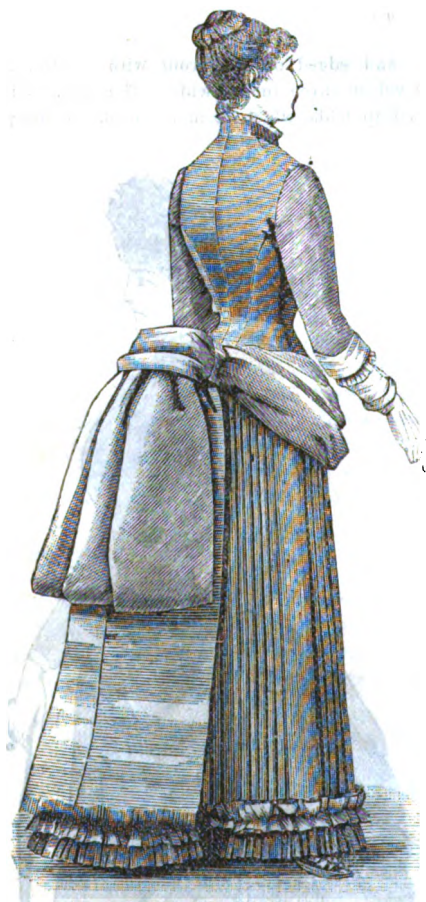


No. 2.

ottoman silk. The underskirt is formed of box-plaits, put on to a foundation. The tunic, which is long and full, is draped high upon the right one corner of which hangs down, instead of being caught up to the waist. The bodice is of chenille or velvet dotted camel's-hair; or, if

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the underskirt be of silk, the bodice may be of figured velvet, or silk with velvet spots. It is a simple basque, with a Fedora plastron of surah corresponding with the colors of the costume.



No. 3.

At the waist, it is confined by an oxidized clasp. The velvet collar and the edge of the basque are trimmed to match, either with oxidized beads, braid, or passementerie. Tight coat-sleeves. Eight to ten yards of material, double-width, for the skirt. One yard of velvet, cut on the bias, three and a half yards of dotted material, for basque, single width, or two yards double.

No. 2—Is a walking-costume, for the early autumn. It is made of pin-striped woolens. The skirt is kilt-plaited on to a narrow yoke, or on to a foundation-skirt of silk, alpaca, or silesia. Silk is the most desirable, as being much lighter in weight than either of the other materials. An old silk skirt makes an excellent foundation. The overskirt forms a long drapery both back

and front, being simply arranged to open high on the sides. The bodice is a plain round basque, buttoned up close with tiny crocheted buttons. Tight coat-sleeves, with a small turned-up cuff bound with braid, as the only trimming. Ten to twelve yards of double-fold material. Two dozen buttons will be required for this costume.

No. 3—Is a home-toilette, of pale-blue nun's-veiling and cream surah. The underskirt or foundation is of blue silk or sateen. The edge of the skirt is trimmed with a narrow plaited ruffle of the nun's-veiling. The front and sides of the skirt are covered with kilts and box-plaits of the nun's-veiling. The ruche that heads the narrow kilting around the edge of the skirt is of the cream surah. The bodice is of the veiling,



No. 4.

while the plastron on the bodice, and the folds which trim the sleeves, are of the surah. The paniers and sash are also of the surah. Seven yards of double-width veiling, and seven to eight



No. 5.

yards of surah, will be required. An old evening silk skirt can be utilized for the foundation.



No. 6.

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No. 4—Is a stylish and effective model for a costume of black. The underskirt may be either of brocaded camel's-hair, with velvet figures, or brocaded silk and velvet. The skirt is entirely plain, with a tiny plaited ruffle at the bottom. The tunic is short and full in front, and the back, like No. 3, is formed to fall in a bag-like drapery, short and full. The waist is round, with a belt of leather or velvet, fastened with a clasp. The front of the waist has two side-plaits, forming the fullness. Standing collar and tight coat-sleeves, buttoned high on the back-seam. No trimming. Seven yards of



No. 7.

double-fold material for waist, tunic, and plaiting for the edge of the skirt, six yards of single-width for skirt, and twelve buttons will be required.

No. 5—Is a simple and stylish paletot, for a girl of six to eight years, made of diagonal cloth or tweed. The fronts are double-breasted. Straight at sides. The back with the fullness of the skirt gathered, instead of plaited. A band, pointed at both ends, stitched and ornamented by four buttons, covers the seam. Rolling collar. Coat-sleeves with turned-up cuff.

No. 6—Shows a nobby little overcoat for a boy



No. 8.

of four. It is made of marine-blue cloth; is

double-breasted, buttoning with large bone buttons. It is worn over a striped sailor-blouse. The sleeves may be slightly full into the cuff, as in the illustration, or simply a plain coat-sleeve with turned-up cuff.

No. 7.—For a girl of four to six years. Is of dark-red cloth. The fronts are coat-shape, with the fullness of the skirt at the back laid in side-plaits under a wide belt of the same. Large bone buttons ornament the sides and button the front. The shoulder-cape is made separate, and the paletot can be worn with or without it. Large coat-sleeves and deep collar complete this garment.

No. 8.—For a little girl of four years. Red cloth, with serge silk plastron and bands of Astrakhan cloth. The frock simulates two flounces at the back, and is bordered at each side of the front with the Astrakhan. Standing collar and cuffs of the same. A tiny bow of satin ribbon ornaments the right side, as seen.

CHASSEUR JACKET: WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

The object of this department, as our old subscribers know, is to furnish, every month, the most recent and stylish novelty of its kind—a waist, a wrap, a jacket, a polonaise, a child's dress, etc.—and also a full-sized diagram-pattern, so that anyone, even without the aid of a mantu-maker, can cut out the article for herself. In this way, the subscriber gets, during the year, the twelve most stylish affairs that appear, and so is kept abreast of the progress of fashion, with the latest novelty always at command. All these patterns are the newest out in Paris, which is the headquarters of taste in fashion: Berlin, London, and even Vienna, only imitating, and generally for the worse, the Parisian styles. While the patterns given in "Peterson" are of this kind, those of others are the patterns of second-rate dressmakers in Philadelphia and New York. If you wish to know what are the real fashions, you must seek them in "Peterson." We are not interested, as others are, in any dry-goods store or milliner's shop, and have no motive, therefore, for palming off old styles in stock. We aspire to lead the fashion: we have always done it, and we shall always do so.

For this month, we give an outside jacket, called the "Chasseur," an engraving of which is annexed. Folded in with the number is a SUPPLEMENT, with full-size patterns for each of its six pieces, viz:



- 1.—HALF OF FRONT, which is double-breasted.
- 2.—HALF OF SIDE-FRONT.
- 3.—HALF OF BACK.
- 4.—HALF OF SIDE-BACK.

at the top, which affords just enough light for what is wanted—namely, to draw the flowers out of the bulbs. When this is accomplished, you may uncover them and bring them down to your window, and they will be a success; and, if your selection of colors be good, they cannot fail to be the admiration of all, as nothing that we know of is much prettier than a beautiful show of double or single hyacinths.

GARDENING FOR AMATEURS.

NOVEMBER.—Flower-beds not to be dug, but cleaned by taking away all rubbish that may be lying near the flower-stalks. This, to prevent mildew. When this is done, spread over the tops of old plants that have been cut down, and also around them and other younger plants, a dressing of half-decayed leaf-mould. Place it also round and close to the stems of evergreens. If any digging be done in a flower-bed, in the process of "tidying-up," as it is termed, the roots, which need all protection, will be killed by the frost.

Prepare compost for potting by raking up dead leaves and mixing them with ashes, either wood or coal ashes, a small quantity of lime, and any soil. Put all in a convenient place out of notice; throw house-slops over, occasionally, to promote decay.

Take in any choice plants, and put them in a greenhouse or other place where the temperature is not higher than sixty degrees.

Geraniums to be lifted out of the earth, but with a little earth round each plant, packed together in a box, and put in a dry but cold place, out of reach of frost. The plants are not to be cut or pruned in any way; take off dead leaves, but no others till they wither and drop off. To all air must be given freely till frost appears.

Salvias, fuchsias, and other plants of a similar nature, when cut down, to be covered with sifted coal-ashes for protection. Tepid water to be given to all plants that are taken indoors; but only now and then, when they require it. Drainage to all plants must be good.

Transplant roses that have been four years in the ground, and especially when they appear declining, and give a good dressing of farm-yard manure.

Cuttings of roses to be planted in the beginning of November. Tea-roses to have the protection of hand-lights; but such as Marechal Niel, Souvenir de Malmaison, and others, may be planted in the open ground. Each cutting should have a heel, the cuttings put in two inches apart, and be watered well, then protected from frost by mats, etc. The soil should be made firm, and a layer of sand put on the surface.

Tulips, hyacinths, violas, daisies, and primroses to be planted. Where flowering plants have been removed, their spaces should be filled with dwarf-evergreens in pots.

Plant the bulbs of tiger-lilies, also the sweet-scented lily of Palestine.

Bulbs of various kinds to be planted.

Water all plants with tepid water, winter or summer. Cold water chills them. The cactus will bear boiling water, but should be starved in the winter, and be kept in a nearly dark place, and in one temperature; on a staircase, not exposed to much light, is a good place for cactus-plants.

Cleanse the surface of herb-beds, and put fresh earth on the surface.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FIG. 1.—WALKING-DRESS, OF ALMOND-COLORED WOOL. It is made on a foundation. The sides are laid in lengthwise plaits, and around the bottom is a plaited founce.

The tunic is of the same colored woolen, figured with brown velvet. In front, there is a long square drapery; at the back, it falls in full plaits; above this, the puffed drapery consists of a long piece gathered up at each end, and plaited in below the waist. The straps which fasten the front and back of the tunic together are of brown velvet, passed through oxydized buckles. The jacket is of the plain woolen, with a simulated vent, and is trimmed with brown velvet. Felt bonnet, trimmed with coffee-colored lace, brown velvet, and wheat-ears.

FIG. 11.—WALKING-DRESS, OF BLUE CAMEL'S-HAIR. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with several narrow false tucks. The tunic is draped, and quite full and rather short at the back. The tight-fitting bodice is fastened with oxydized-silver buttons, from the right to the left side of the waist. The cuffs, collar, and waistband are of velvet. Light-brown felt hat, trimmed with blue velvet and light-brown wings.

FIG. 111.—EVENING-DRESS, OF REDDISH-BROWN SATIN AND ECRU SURAH SILK, FIGURED IN BROWN. The train and bodice are of the satin. The entire front of the dress is of the figured material, trimmed with fringe to match it in color. The bodice is made with a vest of the surah, which forms a full trimming on the right side, where it is ornamented on the shoulder with a large rosette of satin ribbon. Satin ribbon, with rosette, on the neck.

FIG. IV.—HOUSE-DRESS, OF DARK-GRAY CASHMERE. The skirt is ornamented with three bands of embroidery, done in the color of the dress. Small paniers extend from the front of the waist to the back, and from beneath them falls a puffed drapery, with long sharp ends ornamented with the embroidery. The bodice has a plaiting in front, of silk the color of the cashmere, and a long sharp-pointed plastron of cardinal-red silk. The collar, bow on the shoulder, trimmings of the vest, and long loops and ends of ribbon are of the cardinal-red.

FIG. V.—VISTING-DRESS, OF YELLOWISH-GREEN SILK, BROCADE, AND VELVET. The skirt is made principally of the plain green silk, which falls in straight folds at the back, is gathered at the front of the waist, and caught up in graceful folds on the right side. A wide panel of brocaded silk and dull-brown velvet is placed on the left side. The bodice is composed of the brocaded silk, with a full vest of the green silk, and has a collar and shoulder-trimmings of velvet. Hat made of the green silk and brown velvet, and ornamented with a cockade of green satin ribbon and red roses.

FIG. VI.—VISTING-DRESS, OF BROWN VELVETEEN. The skirt is in lengthwise plaits at the back, with full loopings of the velveteen over the tourture. The long apron-front is full and much wrinkled. The sides are trimmed with broad bands of gray Astrakhan-fur. The short close-fitting jacket has a band of the fur on the basque; a large collar and cuffs of the same. The small muff is also of Astrakhan. Brown felt hat.

FIG. VII.—HOUSE-DRESS, OF DELICATE GRAY NUN'S-VEILING. The skirt is composed of several false tucks or folds. The deep paniers (the one on the right side being much longer than the other) and the drapery at the back are gathered to the waist. The bodice is full, has a cream lace plastron, and is made full at the back. Oxydized ornaments are at the bottom of the waist, and on the band at the throat.

FIG. VIII.—THROATLET, OF SEAL-SKIN, lined with satin, and fastened in front, with a bow of brown Ottoman ribbon.

FIG. IX.—MUFF, OF BLACK VELVET, embroidered in silver, and edged with black fox-fur. A black satin ribbon passes through the muff, to hang it by, around the neck. A muff could easily be made of brocaded satin or velvet, or it might be embroidered in colors to match a walking-suit.

FIG. X.—WALKING-DRESS OR VISTING-DRESS, OF DARK-GREEN CLOTH. The back of the skirt falls in undraped

fold; the front is ornamented with velvet flowers, appliquéd on the cloth. The bodice is of plain green cloth, and is ornamented with a green feather-trimming around the bottom, the neck, and sleeves. Brown fur would also look well as trimming.

FIG. XI.—CLOAK, OF BÉGE-COLORED CLOTH, lined with brown silk. It is Princess shape, and open at the back, showing the dress beneath; or it may be made with a large plait at the back. The bottom, as well as the hood and sleeves, are trimmed with pinked-out brown silk ruchings; the hood is quite deep and pointed. Bége-colored felt hat, trimmed with brown Ottoman ribbon.

FIG. XII.—COLLAR, of white linen, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

FIG. XIII.—VISITING-DRESS, OF DARK-BLUE CLOTH. The skirt is trimmed with false tucks in front, and at the back it is simply draped, and falls in full folds. The deep shoulder-cape has a small hood, which is lined with pale-gold colored satin. Hat of blue spotted cloth, trimmed with blue satin ribbon and pale-gold feather.

FIG. XIV.—HEAD-DRESS, OF THE CATOGAN STYLE, as it is termed in France, or Washington style, as it is termed in this country. The back-hair is combed low down at the back, and, if not very plentiful, is puffed over a frisette, and tied with a ribbon. This is an especially pretty way of dressing the hair for young people, or those with thin faces. In fact, it is more becoming, though, perhaps, not so stylish, as the present mode of wearing the hair high on the head.

FIG. XV.—HAT, OF SEAL-SKIN, with a narrow border of mink-fur. The feathers are shaded brown, with a small aigrette in the centre.

FIG. XVI.—WALKING-DRESS, OF DARK-GRAY CAMEL'S-HAIR. The skirt is laid in wide plaits, alternating with clusters of narrow ones. The tunic is quite full, with long pointed drapery in front, and a full rounded drapery at the back. The close-fitting jacket is trimmed with black Astrakhan-fur. The black felt bonnet trimmed with quillions of black velvet ribbon and dark-gray feathers.

FIG. XVII.—HEAD-DRESS, OF FORGET-ME-NOTS and loops of pink ribbon.

FIG. XVIII.—HAT, OF MUSHROOM-COLORED FELT, of the flower-pot shape. The brim is bound with dark brown velvet, and the same encircles the crown. Tuft of fancy wings and ostrich-tips.

FIG. XIX.—BONNET, OF BLACK LACE, trimmed with bunches of rich purple grapes.

FIG. XX.—BONNET, FOR LIGHT MOURNING, of black crépe, trimmed with dull-black silk and black feather pompon and bird.

FIG. XXI.—HAT, OF GRAY FELT, for a young girl, faced and trimmed with black velvet and gray feathers.

FIG. XXII.—SHOULDER-CAPE, OF MINK-FUR. It is shaped on the shoulders, and has a turned-down collar. The bow in front is brown, to match the satin lining.

FIG. XXIII.—SEAL TOQUE. The shape is entirely covered with seal-skin, and the star-shaped bow is of velvet of a lighter shade of brown than the toque.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Woolen fabrics have, for some time past, been worn for ordinary walking-dresses, almost to the exclusion of silk, velvet, etc., which are reserved usually for more ceremonious occasions. But these costumes are often exceedingly stylish; and a good fit, becoming color, and suitable trimming will make them also proper for almost any occasion. This season, woolen dresses are often made up of plain and figured materials of the same colors, the figured being usually employed for the underskirt, and as a trimming for the bodice, the plain used for all the other parts of the costume. Of course, this mode may be reversed, if desired. The figured goods are usually of a rough twill, and the plain material is also of a rather rough texture.

Velvet and plush are also employed for the trimming of these costumes; the vests, collars, and cuffs, etc., being of velvet of a color to correspond, or in good contrast with the woolen stuff.

Figured or striped materials will be largely used, this winter, thus showing that the "combination-dresses" have not gone out of fashion. Stripes of velvet alternate with stripes of woolen, in some of the new goods, and are made up much as the figured all-woolen materials are.

Tailor-made suits are now frequently of quite, rather glossy, smooth cloth, thus differing from those lately worn. In Paris, nearly all tailor-made dresses are of this description; though, in England, the rather rougher cloth is preferred.

Cashmere and camel's-hair have lost none of their popularity with those who like quiet dressing, and these are made very stylish by velvet trimmings, or by the new plaid velvet trimmings.

Silks, poplins, and velvets are made up very much as the woolen goods are, the trimmings being usually of jet, cheville, or lace.

Woolen lace or yak is extensively used, this season, not only for trimming dresses, but for mantles, cloaks, etc., etc.

Jerseys are as popular as ever. They are much too convenient to be thrown aside, and come in colors to match nearly all dresses. They are no longer the plain, hard-looking, unshapely things they used to be, but are woven with seams, and are trimmed with lace, gimp, etc., etc.

The plain cloth *basque*, made usually of a darker shade than the skirt with which it is worn, continues popular. This is made in the postillion-shape, and is untrimmed.

The new colors are all so beautiful, that it is difficult to say which is most popular. Ruby is in favor just now; but it is a color of which one would tire sooner than the rich dark-blues, greens, etc., etc.

In the style of making dresses, there is nothing absolutely new. Much drapery seems to be rather confined to thin materials, and a longer overskirt is seen more frequently than was the case last year.

Sashes are very popular, especially for house-wear and for the more elegant kind of visiting-dresses: those of watered ribbon being the most elegant. We refer to our October number for the latest hints.

Mantles are still worn with sleeves cut in the material; but they are not very wide. The short ones are much more dressy than the longer ones, and are fitted to the back, and are sufficiently full to fall gracefully over the tournure, and have rather long ends in front. They are made of woolen goods, plush, velvet, or fur, as may be most convenient; but the shape usually remains the same. Some are quite untrimmed, others are ornamented with jet, lace, galloon, etc., etc.

Jackets differ but little in shape from those worn last year, are often double-breasted for warmth, and untrimmed, except for the large flat wooden buttons.

Cloaks are quite long, fit rather closely to the waist, fall easily over the tournure, have the sleeves cut in the shape, and are loose and straight in front.

For mantles are sometimes entirely without trimming; but the latest style is to have them ornamented with fur balls or tails.

Bonnets are still rather small, close-fitting to the sides of the face, trimmed high on the top in front, and are pointed, slashed, or round, as may suit the wearer. They are frequently made of two materials; sometimes one is plain, and the other figured, and are trimmed with birds, large satin or velvet bows or loops of ribbon, large beads, etc., etc.

Woolen bonnets, to match the dresses, are fashionable; or, if the whole bonnet be not of the woolen, it is used partially.

Felt bonnets and hats have lost none of their popularity.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

RUE DES PETITS CHAMPS.

Colored note-paper is just now the rage with the ultra-fashionables of Paris. At first, the novelty was shown in deep scarlet only; but now vivid pinks, blues, greens, and mauves dispute the pre-eminence. There is also a style that represents paper or parchment that has been discolored by long immersion in the water. This is called Pompeian paper, and is not only ugly, but disagreeable-looking. These new highly-colored papers have but one quality to recommend them: they afford an admirable background for gold and silver crests or monograms. As to the writing, the softest of pens, the blackest of ink, and the most careful penmanship are necessary to make it even tolerably legible. This new fashion is certainly absurd and impracticable in the highest degree. The queerest of these new note-papers is barred diagonally with the red, white, and blue of the French flag, in three wide stripes.

Velvet-figured materials will be highly popular during the coming season. The figures are much larger than were those in vogue last year, and include large oval spots, crescents, leaves, and flowers. A new and striking pattern is the trumpet-flower, in velvet, with a bunch of small cut-jet beads hanging from its calyx. These materials are shown in sicilienne for full-dress, and in vogue for demi-toilette. Draped overskirts have regained their supremacy with the arrival of the season for heavy materials, the straight round skirts being better adapted to dresses of lace, gauze, or muslin. The modes of draping the overdress are endless. Some have a long-pointed curved apron-overskirt, with long flat plaits at the back, over a plain underskirt of plain or figured velvet or of heavy brocade. Other dresses are made with short scarf-draperies, placed panier-wise at the sides, and with loops and long broad ends at the back. Other skirts, again, are laid in large flat folds, with breadths of a different material from the skirt itself placed at either side. Velvet-striped materials are a good deal used in silk, sicilienne, faille, and vigogne. The stripes are very wide, being two inches in breadth, in the richer stuffs. These materials combine well with the plain ones. A very tasteful costume, and one easily reproduced, is composed of a short plain skirt and corsege, in velvet-striped sicilienne. The stripes are made to run transversely: that is to say, the skirt-widths and the back and front of the corsege are cut bias. At the back of the corsege, the stripes meet in points, and also slope down in points in front. The corsege is finished with a collar-band of velvet, and has a full shirt-vest of plain sicilienne. On the skirt, is set a full-draped overskirt of sicilienne, made very long at the back, and caught up in full-draped folds at either side of the point of the corsege, falling in flat plaits in the centre. In front, this overskirt is open at the right side to the waist, being caught together below the edge of the corsege with clasps of cut jet. Another very pretty toilette is composed by bordering the full round skirt with interlaced two-inch-wide ribbons, of velvet and satin, or velvet and watered silk, this bordering to reach just above the knee. A wide wash of satin or watered silk, caught in two large loops, and having very long ends, is set at the back of the skirt, just below the corsege. The waist is in plain material, with velvet cuffs and collar.

The sleeves, even in demi-toilette, are no longer of the coat-shape solely, but various styles of full sleeves are now seen, gathered into a band that fits closely around the arm. These full sleeves are of three-quarter length, and are usually trimmed up the side with a strip of the same material as that of the band. A dress in black faille, for instance, has a pointed vest of black velvet, embroidered with jet; the sleeves are full into a band of black embroidered velvet, and each sleeve has a strip of the same material set at the side and reaching to the shoulder.

Corseges are made very short and pointed, and round

waists are sometimes seen; but these last can only be worn by persons with very slender figures. An elegant novelty for house-dress is a half-fitting velvet jacket, in some rich brilliant color, such as scarlet, violet, or sapphire-blue, and having a full Louis XIII shirt of surah set in front and puffing out around the waist. This must match the jacket in hue precisely. These jackets are worn with skirts of black silk or black sicilienne.

Wraps are worn as in the spring: that is to say, either very long or very short. For walking or for traveling, the long redingotes are worn; short dolmans or jackets, in the richer materials, being fashionable for driving or visiting. In furs, the short tight-fitting jackets are the fashion. Dolmans, with long scarf-ends, are made of stamped velvet, bordered with feather-trimming. Some of the new heavy black corded cloths, for the long pelisses and redingotes, are richly interwoven with gold, in which case the garment is lined with old-gold colored satin, and is trimmed with passementerie, in black and gold. Velvet wraps are made in the shorter forms, and are richly and profusely trimmed with passementerie, and lace, and fringe. Walking-dresses are now seldom made in suits; that is to say, with the wrap in the same material as the dress itself, the cloak or jacket being adapted to wear with a number of costumes.

The approaching marriages of two young royal ladies, the Princess Marie Amelie, of Orleans, and the Infanta Eulalia, youngest daughter of Queen Isabella, of Spain, have called into being some beautiful novelties in the way of materials for wedding-dresses. One of these is in wide alternate stripes of white satin and velvet. Another is a rich white and silver brocade: the pattern, lilacs of the valley, in silver, on a white satin ground. So light and graceful is the design, that the material does not look too heavy for a young bride to wear. The most elegant of all, perhaps, is a white satin, embroidered by hand with orange-blossoms, sprays of the flowers being scattered at intervals all over the material. White uncut velvet is also in vogue for bridal toilettes, and makes a very beautiful train: falling, as it does, in long graceful folds.

A very beautiful new color, which Worth is employing a good deal just now, in combination with dark tints, is a rich glowing red, which is called "molten lava." Another new and lovely hue is a pale silvery green, which is employed for evening-dresses. Dark-blue, dark-brown, and steel-gray are all hues that will be fashionable for street-wear this winter.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S SUIT, OF BROWN CLOTH. The knickerbockers are not very full. The coat is rather close-fitting, is of brown cloth, trimmed with dark-brown velvet. A square-shaped false collar, the trimming down the front, the pockets, and cuffs, are all of velvet. Belt of the cloth, fastened with a large oxydized buckle. Brown felt hat, bound with the darker-brown velvet, and ornamented with cock's feathers.

FIG. II.—GIRL'S CLOAK, OF A SOFT WOOLEN WATER-PROOF MATERIAL. The cloak is plain-fitting in front; and the skirt at the back, which is attached to a plain waist, is laid in plaits. The cape is also plaited at the back. Hat of dark-green felt, trimmed with velvet ribbon.

FIG. III.—GIRL'S COSTUME, OF DARK-BLUE HEAVY SERGE. The skirt is very slightly draped at the back, plain at the sides, and laid in long plaits on either side of the front; the front is crossed by broad bands of black braid, or it may be tucked, if preferred. The jacket is double-breasted, has open revers, and rather large collar. The felt hat is trimmed with shaded gray feathers.

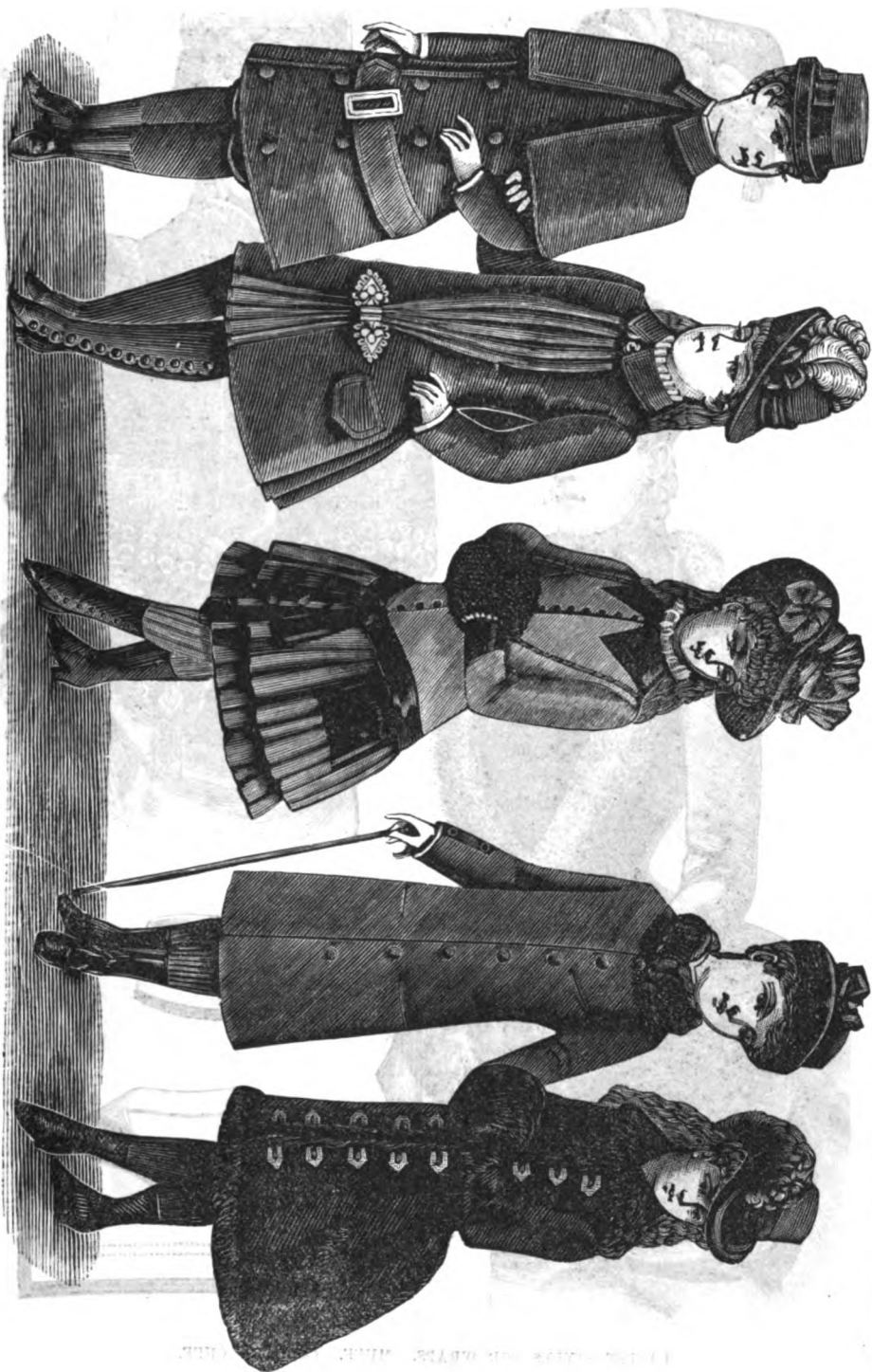


LES MODES PARISIENNES
NOVEMBRE



Wm. H. Thompson

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.
THE PET



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.



LATEST STYLES FOR WRAPS. MUFF. COLLAR. CUFF.



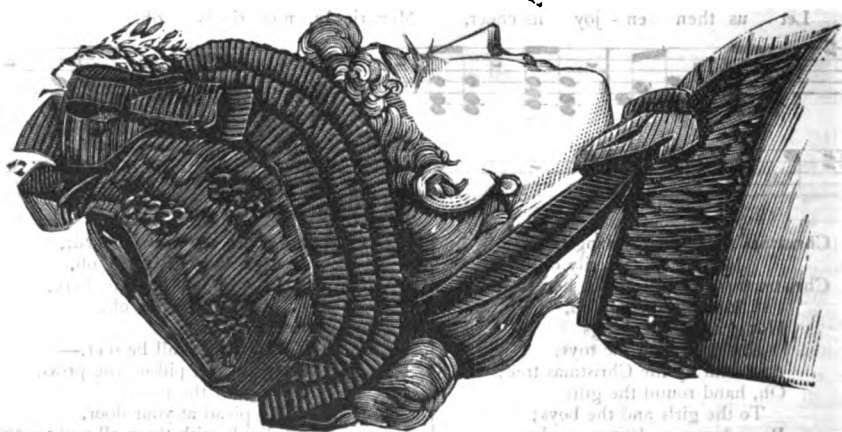
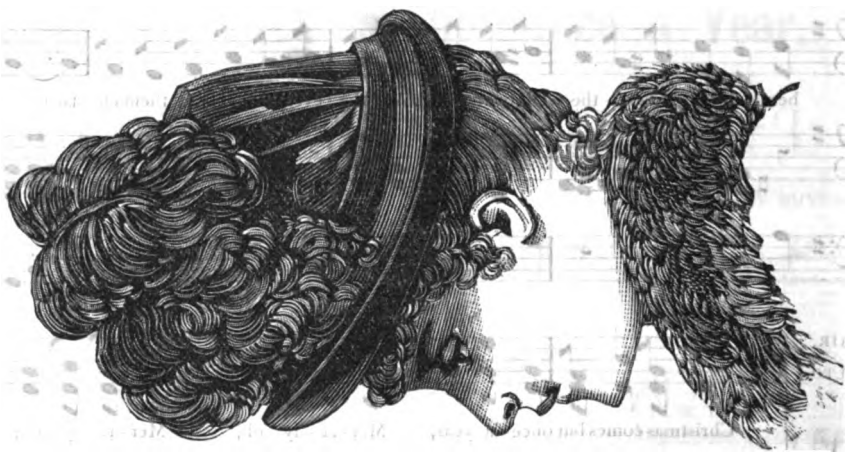
LATEST STYLES FOR WRAPS. TOQUE. SHOE. COLLAR.



HOUSE-DRESS: FRONT AND BACK.



HOUSE-DRESS. WALKING-DRESS.



BONNETS. HAT.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

No. 1—Is a home-dress, composed entirely of satin, is pointed back and front, and finished at lace. The body is made of piece-lace, and is back by a handsome sash, tied a l'enfant. The pointed back and front. The fronts are full,



No. 1.



No. 2.

the back plain. The sleeves are gathered at the wrists, in the new fashion, and finished by satin bows and lace frills. The waist-belt, which is of skirt is cut plain and round, and may be either of black silk, batiste, or sateen, according to the desired cost. The edge of the skirt is finished

by a satin plissé, and the three flounces of lace are arranged straight round, in the old-fashioned way. They should not be gathered too full, else



No. 3.

the handsome pattern of the lace will be lost. The upper flounce is gathered into the waist-band of the skirt. If the lace used be of a light texture and pattern, it will add much to the success of the dress to place under the edge of each flounce a box-plaiting of net, to keep it out, and give it substance; this is especially necessary if the underskirt be made of any other material than silk or satin. This costume, made up of

the worsted laces now so fashionable, will be very effective and elegant; they come both in the piece-lace and trimming-lace to match. Of course, the linings of waist and sleeves are to be made of the same material as the underskirt. Black lace, made over a dark-red surah in this style, will make a very handsome evening or dinner dress, and very becoming, especially to a brunette.

No. 2—Is a walking-costume, of lady's-cloth, to be worn over a plain skirt of cloth, velvet, or velveteen. Of course, either of the latter will make the costume more elegant. This pelisse is cut with basque and skirt. The back of basque and skirt of the garment is all cut in one; only the fronts and sides of the skirt are separate. The basque fits the figure, and is long-waisted, forming a short-pointed basque, as seen in the illustration. The skirt opens in front, is lined with silk to match, or a contrasting color, and is left to fly open over the underskirt. The fronts of the skirt are slightly gathered under the basque,



No. 4.

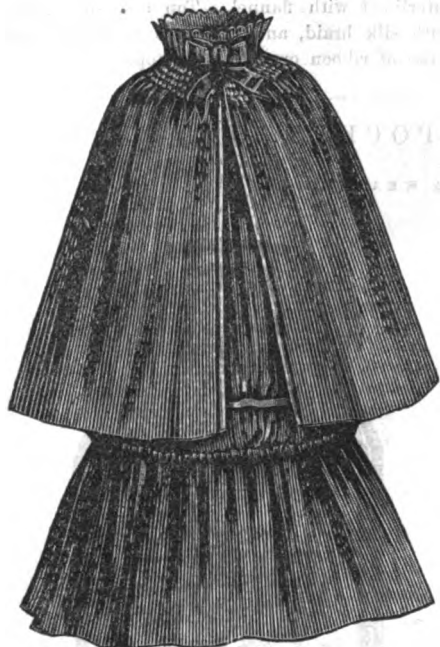
and the fullness of the back is bunched slightly over the tournure, and then falls in straight lines. The collar, front, and cuffs are of fur.

The sleeves are slightly full into the shoulder. This model will be very suitable for velvet or



No. 5.

velveteen. The latter will be very fashionable for the coming winter. Four and a half yards of cloth will be required. The amount of fur must be determined by the size of the garment.



No. 6.

No. 3—Is a walking-costume, of gray velveteen, trimmed with shaded gray Astrakhan. The skirt

is plain, with a deep kilted flounce. To make the costume light in weight, the foundation-skirt must be of silk or alpaca, and the velveteen kilting mounted upon it, with a facing above the kilting of the velveteen. The front of the tablier is framed with fur, and the back is arranged in one large and irregularly-draped puff. The jacket is perfectly round and tight-fitting. The front has a fur plastron, forming a collar at the back and a point in front. The fur trimming is continued around the jacket, and also forms the cuffs. Fifteen to sixteen yards of velveteen, and two yards of shaded Astrakhan-cloth, for trimming, will be the amount of material required.

No. 4—Is an infant's cape and hood. It is made of cashmere or opera-flannel, lined with silk, and edged with lace or a crocheted border of split-zephyr or knitting-silk. It is made of a square of the material, with one corner rounded off for the hood. A casing around the face and



No. 7.

at the back fits it to suit the baby's head. A bow of narrow satin ribbon ornaments the top and back of the hood: same ribbon for strings. Our model has a simple pattern embroidered above the border; but this is optional. Plain is perhaps more elegant.

No. 5—Is a house-costume, composed of plaid woolens and plain camel's-hair goods. The plaid skirt is kilted on to a yoke from the waist. The tablier-front forms a full drapery, plaited high on each side. The drapery of the back is shown so plainly in the illustration, it needs no description. The basque is pointed in front, with a full postillion-back. Tight coat-sleeves, with cuffs of the plaid. The standing collar is also of the plaid; and a vest of the plaid may be added, if desired. Ten yards of plaid and six yards of plain will be required.

No. 6—Is a robe, of rose-colored cashmere, with a pelerine, for a child of two to three years. The long corsage is all in one piece, and is

gathered at the neck and waist to fit. The skirt is gathered on to the corsage, as seen. The



No. 8.

pelerine is lined with silk, and gathered in several rows, to fit the neck, finished with

a standing frill of lace, and tied with a bow of satin ribbon. The sleeves of the robe are finished in the same way.

No. 7—Is a child's blouse, made of checked gingham or flannel. The yoke is plain, and the blouse box-plaited. The sash, pockets, and cuffs are all of the same material.

No. 8—Is a walking-costume, suitable for either a little girl or boy of four years. The long blouse-waist is formed of one large box-plait, back and front, and the skirt is box-plaited upon it. The waist is made long enough to fall over the skirt



No. 9.

at the waist-line, as seen. The edge of the skirt is trimmed with a band of velvet. The shoulder-cape is adjustable, is also of velvet, as are the cuffs. A tiny fur tippet, of Astrakhan, is worn over the cape; or the cape may only be finished with a turn-over collar, and tied with ribbon-strings.

No. 9.—Boot, for baby, made of cashmere, and interlined with flannel. Top and sole bound with silk braid, and then put together. Tiny bows of ribbon ornament the top.

TOILETTE-POCKET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

This little pocket will be found very useful for clothes-brushes, etc. It is made of satin. The back is quilted in small diamonds, and mounted upon card-board. The pockets are ornamented by a simple pattern in outline. A crocheted edge, backed by a narrow fringe, finishes the edge.



GIRL'S DOLMAN: WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

The purpose of this department is to furnish, every month, as our old subscribers know, the most recent and stylish novelty of its kind—a



waist, wrap, polonaise, child's-dress, etc.—and also a full-size paper pattern, from which any lady can cut out the article for herself, without the aid of a mantua-maker. In this way, the subscriber

gets, during the year, the twelve most stylish affairs that appear; and so is kept abreast of the progress of fashion, having always the very latest novelty at her command. To tell what is really the most fashionable costume, at Paris and other centres of fashion, is the mission, so to speak, of "Peterson," and is one that is not fulfilled by any other magazine: the rest giving only second-rate costumes, got up in New York and Philadelphia.

For this month, we give a "Girl's Dolman," altogether the most stylish thing of its kind out this season. If you make a dress like this for your daughter, there will be no one as fashionable in the place. Folded in with the number, we give a SUPPLEMENT, with full-size diagrams, from which to cut it out. The different parts of the costume are—as will be seen—four in number:

- 1.—HALF OF FRONT.
- 2.—HALF OF BACK.
- 3.—SLEEVE.
- 4.—UNDER PART OF SLEEVE.

This stylish dolman should be made of dark-red cloth, trimmed with Astrakhan-fur. Notice that the skirt-part of the back is plaited. The letters and notches show how the pieces are put together. The step described in the sleeve is draped to the centre of the back, where it terminates with a sash. The sleeve is large enough to allow of a short fullness on the shoulder. The sleeve is filled at the cuff.

In making this garment, it would be advisable to cut out first, in muslin, the entire garment carefully, and baste and fit in the sleeve. There is a gore taken in the front, under the arm; and the fullness is laid in a large plait, where the front and back of the skirt join. The sleeve of a dolman is always difficult to adjust: therefore, it will be better to fit a pattern-lining before cutting into the material.

Cut the skirt of the back-piece a quarter of an inch longer than it is given; our paper would not admit of the entire length. Also allow for shoulder-seams.

We also give, on the SUPPLEMENT, three new and beautiful designs in embroidery, etc., which are described on another page. These designs are inserted in such a way, it will be seen, as not to interfere with the lines of any of the four pieces for the dolman.

WOOLEN DRESS FOR A CHILD.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



Three skeins of white crystal wool, two skeins of pink crystal wool. The dress is made in three parts. Commence, for the front, with white, and make a chain of sixty-three stitches; make three treble or long crochet stitches into the first three chain, three treble into the next chain, three treble into the next three chain,* miss one, three treble into next three chain, three treble into next chain, three treble into next three chain; continue from * till you get eight points. In the second and following rows, when you get to the middle of the points, crochet the two top stitches together to form the points, and work always at the back of the stitch to form a rib; make twenty-one rows. Then, for the sleeve, work as far as the second point in each side for four rows; then four remaining points form the square neck. The back is made exactly the same as the front to the fourteenth row. Fifteenth row: Make four

points, and turn back; continue in this manner to the twenty-first row. This is to form the opening down the back. Work the other side the same; sleeve as before.

FLOUNCE.—With pink wool, make one hundred and eighty-six chain; into that, make twenty-three points, work nine rows, join it then on the chain or straight edge, work a heading with white wool. First row: Treble crochet. Second row: Double crochet, taking every second and third stitch together, to draw it in.

Join the sides of the dress, leaving the armholes on each side; sew on the flounce, and, to hide the stitches, join on pink wool, and crochet five chain, one treble into first chain, and then catch the wool in the skirt, to form a kind of gimp.

Round the neck, sleeves, and bottom of flounce, work three or four rows of crochet edging.

A very pretty and useful affair.



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LES MODES PARISIENNES
DECEMBER, 1885 A SK W



PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.
RECEPTION DAY.

over a gentle fire till quite smooth, adding, by degrees, half a pint of milk and two ounces of sugar, rubbed on the lemon-rind; stir all together over the fire, till it becomes thick, but do not let it boil; turn into a basin, and, when nearly cold, add the yolks of three eggs. Line your dish with puff-paste, and then spread a layer of any kind of jam on the paste, at the bottom of the dish; pour the custard on the jam, and bake one hour. Whip the whites of three eggs quite stiff, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and put on the top ten minutes before you send to table. The pudding should be returned to the oven, after the whipped eggs are placed on the top, just to set them, and give the top a slight brown color.

Jumbles.—Half a pound of butter, half a pound of pounded sugar, three-quarters of a pound of flour, two eggs well beaten, five drops of essence of almond, five drops of essence of nutmeg, well mixed. Break a piece the size of a walnut, roll it in sugar, and make into rings. Lay them on tins, to bake, an inch apart.

Soda Cakes.—One and a half pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, three eggs, a cupful of cream, and an even teaspoonful of soda. If the cream be not sour, dissolve the soda in a little vinegar or lemon-juice. Season with lemon and nutmeg, or rose-water, or anything you fancy.

Eggless Cake.—One and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of raisins, half a cupful of butter, one cupful of sour milk, three level cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg and cinnamon, not quite a teaspoonful of soda. Beat the butter and sugar very light.

Sponge-Cake.—Two eggs, one cupful of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cream—or water will do—one and a half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder. Beat sugar and eggs to light froth.

Elkington Cake.—Two eggs, one pound of sugar, one spoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of soda in a teacupful of cream. Flour enough to make a stiff batter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Whiten Yellow Flannel.—Flannel which has become yellow with use may be whitened by putting it for some time in a solution of hard soap, to which strong ammonia has been added. The proportions given are one and a half pounds hard curd soap, fifty pounds of soft water, and two-thirds of a pound of strong ammonia. The same object may be attained in a short time by placing the garments for a quarter of an hour in a weak solution of bisulphate of soda, to which a little hydrochloric acid has been added.

How to Make Cold Starch, and Hot.—Mix one ounce of starch with cold water to a thick cream, then add gradually—at first, drop by drop—half a pint more water. To make hot starch: Mix one ounce of starch gradually with hot water till the mixture is the consistency of cream, then add one pint of boiling water and a dessertspoonful of clear gum-arabic.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

WORK-BAGS of varied size and shape seem to be unusually popular, this season, and a large assortment in plush and ribbed silk, satin-merveilleux, and velveteen are already on view at leading shops, intended for birthday or Christmas gifts. As a great number of our country subscribers are inquiring for novelties that they can make at home, for Christmas presents, some particulars and suggestions about these bags may be of use. Plush is certainly the favorite material, and looks richer than any other. The long purse work-bags of plush, measuring one yard long and one-half yard wide, are now made with one end square and the other round, the latter being gathered up, and finished off with a cluster of loops of narrow ribbon. The

lining is usually of Surat, and the ring, passing over the centre of bone, closely over-worked with colored silk; the slit down the centre extends for about fourteen inches. The circular bags of plush or velveteen, lined with Surat and edged with lace, have taken the place of those made from silk square handkerchiefs, recently so fashionable. First cut a circular piece, eighteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, according to the width of material and the size required, and then join on a straight piece, about four inches wide, of Surat, edging this with lace. A draw-string is placed inside, all round, on the join. The string should be of tolerably wide satin ribbon, two yards in length, finished off in a smart bow. The effect of the soft over-hanging edge is very graceful with its lace fall. The same style of bag can be made with fancy cretonne and a plain colored edge, or brown holland with a border of red Turkey twill, and a fall of deep-tinted lace and draw-string of red ribbon. A third variety resembles a small carpet-bag in form, the foundation being frequently composed of a long-shaped card-board box, measuring four or five inches wide and ten to twelve inches long, lined inside first, then covered neatly outside with plush, and then joined on to the bag itself, the whole being of plush, with a draw-string round the top. Some most useful expansive bags of cretonne are made thus: First cut out two pieces of stout card-board, eight inches square, and round off two of the corners; cover these, back and front, with cretonne, to form the sides of the bag, the rounded ends being downwards. Cut a strip of cretonne, eleven inches wide and forty inches long; join this on to the two covered pieces, gathering both sides, binding it all round the top with ribbon, and sewing on small gilt rings at distances, for the draw-string to pass through. Thus, the back is made; but, to render it still more useful, add a flap of cretonne to the card-board forming the back of the bag, and some pieces of flannel beneath, filled with needles. To the front piece of card-board, add a small pocket, which is made by cutting out a piece of cretonne eleven inches long, including the hem at the top, and fourteen inches wide, shaping it to the card-board, and sewing it on with fullness. An elastic is run into the hem at the top. Thus, when hanging up against anything, a little bag appears in the middle of the large one; and the whole, when filled, presents rather the appearance of a large round pumpkin. No lining is required. These bags are easy and quick to make, and are constantly seen hanging by the side of the fireplace, placed conveniently to an old lady's chair, and filled with odds and ends of work and wools.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

FIG. I.—VISITING-DRESS, OF DARK-GREEN VELVETEEN. The apron-front is quite long and slightly draped. The back is laid in full plaits, which fall straight to the bottom of the skirt. The paniers at the sides continue in long tabs on the back, where they are gathered to a point, with tassels. The sides open over a brocaded silk, and the bottom has a piece of brocaded silk put on the foundation, to simulate a skirt. The bodice has a brocaded silk vest, and the small wrap opens over this vest, and is trimmed with brown fur. The bonnet is of green velvet, trimmed with pearl beads and pink feathers.

FIG. II.—WALKING-DRESS, OF DARK-GREEN CASHMERE. The long wrap is of chestnut-colored cloth; with collar and trimming down the side and around the bottom, of seal-skin. There is also a braiding down the fronts. This wrap is cut to fit the figure at the back, falls open in front over a close-fitting piece of écaru-colored cloth, which buttons nearly down to the bottom. Felt hat, trimmed with brown velvet and a wing.

FIG. III.—HOUSE-DRESS, OF DARK SMOKE-COLORED CASH-

MERE. The skirt is trimmed with three flounces of woolen lace, of the same color, headed by a puffing of the cashmere. The tunic is laid in loose folds, falls in short drapery at the back, and is caught up at the side by a loop-and-end of scarlet ribbon. The bodice is edged with a row of narrow woolen lace, is slightly open in front, and is there trimmed with the same lace, which also ornaments the sleeves. The sleeves have scarlet silk cuffs.

FIG. IV.—HOUSE-DRESS, OF BLUE NUN'S-VEILING. The skirt is made with many tucks, or folds of the material may be used. The long tunic is quite plain, and gathered high up on the hips, falling in loose drapery at the back. The bodice opens slightly in front, and, with the elbow-sleeves, is trimmed with plaittings of rose-colored surah.

FIG. V.—CARRIAGE-DRESS, OF DARK-RED SILK. The wrap is of rep silk, brocaded with velvet. It is close-fitting about the body, has long pelerine fronts, and full drapery at the back. It is trimmed with rich brown fur. Black felt hat, with feathers.

FIG. VI.—WRAP, OF RICH BROWN VELVET, made close-fitting at the back, and is much cut away in front, showing the brown cloth dress. The vest, muff, and cuffs are of a darker shade of brown, and the trimming of the wrap and muff is of opossum-skin, of the natural undyed color. The toque is of brown velvet, trimmed with velvet and opossum-fur.

FIG. VII.—WRAP, OF SEAL-SKIN, which is made deep enough to cover the arms and fall to the waist at the back. The shoulders are shaped, and it is trimmed with balls of seal-skin. The muff and toque are of the same fur.

FIG. VIII.—MUFF, OF FUR, trimmed with birds and cords.

FIGS. IX AND X.—SAILOR COLLAR AND CUFF, for a child's wear, made of white linen, trimmed with dark blue or red braid.

FIG. XI.—WRAP, OF BLACK OTTOMAN SILK, heavily ribbed. It fits the figure closely at the back, and is cut with sufficient spring to fall gracefully over the tournure. The sleeves are inserted, and trimmed in such a way as to make a double row of fur at the back. It is trimmed with black fox-fur, and the sleeves are ornamented with black satin ribbon.

FIG. XII.—VISITE, OF BROWN CLOTH, lined with either red or striped flannel or striped silk. The wrap is pointed in front, is shorter and round at the back—where it has some plaits, to make it fall more easily over the tournure—and is fastened, the length of the front, with large buttons. The piece at the back, which forms the sleeve, is placed on the basque, and is bordered with vandykes of red and brown braid.

FIG. XIII.—TOQUE, OF DARK-RED SILK, the top made very full, and bordered with a band of brown fur.

FIG. XIV.—SHOE, FOR EVENING-DRESS, MADE OF BLACK SATIN. The front is embroidered in steel beads, and it has a large bow of black satin, fastened with a small steel buckle. High heels are worn only with evening-shoes.

FIG. XV.—COLLAR, OF WHITE LINEN, figured with red.

FIGS. XVI AND XVII.—HOUSE-DRESS, OF GRAY NUN'S-VEILING. The underskirt is edged with a very narrow knife-plaiting, and is trimmed with bands of sapphire-blue velvet. The skirt falls plain in front, and is full at the back. The tunic is short in front, and long at the back, and but little draped. The bodice has a plastron of blue velvet, and the collar, waistband, bows at the back, and the cuffs are all of blue velvet. The revers on the bodice are of the veiling.

FIG. XVIII.—HOUSE-DRESS, OF SOFT THIN WOOLEN MATERIAL, of a plain violet-color, and a violet-color striped with a darker purple. The skirt and bodice are of the striped material. Near the bottom of the skirt, is a band of violet, embroidered in purple. A similar trimming, but of a smaller pattern, ornaments the cuffs and the heart-shaped revers. The collar and the vest are of the plain

violet-colored woolen. The tunic, which is much draped and quite long at the back, is of the plain violet.

FIG. XIX.—WALKING OR VISITING DRESS, OF BLACK VELVETEEN. The simulated underskirt is finished at the bottom by a plaitting. The front of the skirt is plain and square, opens up each side its whole length, and is trimmed with six rows of braid. The back falls square at the sides and bottom, but is cut larger at the top, so as to form a drapery. The jacket has two points at the front and at the back. The edge of the basque is trimmed by three rows of braid, which, carried up each front, simulate a vest. The cuffs are ornamented by six rows of braid. A wide sash of black watered ribbon is placed under the points at the back of the bodice. If wished, especially for a visiting-dress, either gold or silver braid and buttons would look very well; but, if wished for a walking-dress only, a braid or gimp of the color of the velveteen would be in better taste.

FIG. XX.—BONNET, FOR MOURNING, made of black English crêpe, and embroidered with jet. Flowers of jet.

FIG. XXI.—BONNET, OF DARK-GREEN PLUSH, with cream-colored lace round the vandyked brim. The aigrette is of small peacock's-eyes. Strings of satin on one side, and velvet on the other.

FIG. XXII.—HAT, OF BLACK FELT, the crown covered with black silk, and trimmed with black velvet and ostrich-feathers.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Our remarks on fashions in the November number were so full that but little remains to be said. The foundations for skirts remain narrow, only about two yards and a quarter wide. On this the dress-material is draped to have apparently much greater fullness.

Long straight lines are more popular just now than much curved drapery; but, for tall slender persons, the latter is the more becoming, and is by no means out of style.

All draperies are short at the sides, no matter how long at the back or in front.

Bodices are of all styles; long over the hips; or short, with a small point in front, and a short postillion at the back; or round, with a wide belt coming from under the arms, or with a pointed corselet; in fact, they can be made in any way most becoming to the figure.

Collars to bodices continue to be worn quite high, and must continue so, as long as the hair is combed up from the nape of the neck.

Veils and plastrons, of silk, soft white muslin, etc., etc., continue very fashionable.

Tailor-made suits are frequently trimmed with fur; in fact, this stylish material for trimming was never as much worn as it is this season.

Lace, chemise fringe, fur, beads, etc., etc., are all used to decorate dresses, wraps, etc. There was never a time in which so much latitude was given in trimmings, when such great variety in dressing was seen.

The gold and silver tinsel, so much worn lately, have been greatly abolished; for the tinsel was poor, and gave a tawdry common effect to the dress. But good gold and silver embroidery are still popular, and are much seen in very expensive goods, such as satins, etc., which have flowers and figures outlined with them; but these materials cost anywhere from seven to eighteen dollars a yard, and are only used as parts of a dress.

Wraps and mantles, as we said in the November number, are made either quite long or rather short; the medium-sized wrap is not much worn.

Bonnets continue rather small. Pointed bonnet-brims are still to be worn, and the crowns are of all shapes, as the back hair is now worn in many different ways; velvet or plush strings are added, to render the bonnets warmer and more comfortable-looking. Some of the brims are slit across the top, and the pointed ones are filled in with

plaitings of double velvet. Coronet fronts, extending from ear to ear, and always becoming to large faces, are likewise made.

Bonnets for ordinary occasions are of felt and of silk webbing; the former being trimmed with wool lace, clusters of fancy feathers and long quills; chenille lace and appliqué velvet figures, such as dots and palm-leaves, are to be seen on felt bonnets.

Woolen dresses being in such favor, and the fashion of wearing bonnets to match the costume still obtaining, a number of woolen fabrics have been manufactured especially for millinery. There are woolen laces in the piece, embroidered with chenille, metal, and beads, cloth with bouclé loops, and even Astrakhan-cloth—all now used for bonnets. Fancy plushes, in stripes, plaids, and beaded, and velvet, embroidered with tinsel of various colors, will be worn later on.

The front edge of many bonnets is very full, and, instead of resting on the hair, it is raised by a beaded coronet, or by a puff of velvet, which is high in the centre and close at the sides.

High loops of ribbon are arranged in front of both bonnets and hats, intermixed with wings or quills.

Beads for trimming bonnets are as popular as ever, some very large ones being often placed on the edge of the bonnet.

High hats are still worn.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

RUE DES PETITS CHAMPS.

The present fashions for walking-skirts are decidedly new and original. All varieties of styles are seen, too, from the heavily-draped skirt to that composed of large flat plaits extending from waist to hem. Many of the newer styles have the two sides of the skirt differing from each other. One very pretty pattern has a long curved drapery of cashmere covering the skirt at one side, and caught up at the other to the waist, so as to show an underskirt composed of a series of narrow gathered pinked flounces in taffeta. Another style has a plain velvet underskirt, with a drapery of Sicilienne falling to the hem at one side, and caught up and knotted at the other in long scarf-ends, each finished with an ornament in jet passementerie. Then another skirt is covered with wide box-plaits from waist to hem, in alternate breadths of cashmere and of satin-striped moire. A draped cloth skirt parts in front over an underskirt of the same material. The sides of the parting are edged with a piping of velvet, and with a fringe composed of balls in silver, jet, or cut steel. This ball-fringe is very pretty and effective, and will be much worn this winter.

Half-fitting and close-fitting jackets, to match the costumes, are coming into favor again, for walking-dress. They are of medium length, and are usually bordered with fur. They are employed for demi-toilette merely, being made to accompany dresses of cloth, velveteen, or cashmere. For velvet suits, a deep cape, slightly wadded and lined with satin, is considered appropriate. It is usually edged with cut jet, of the hue of the velvet. Velvet walking-dresses are very simply made, the skirt being draped upon a silk foundation, and the corage being perfectly plain.

For evening-dresses, satin appears thus far to be the most popular material. The finest and richest hand-embroideries decorate the skirt-fronts of some of these dresses. The embroidery is always in colors, and is executed either in different shades of chenille or in silk. Tulle is still much in vogue for ball-dresses for young girls. Dotted all over with small pearl beads, of the same hue as the material, the effect is really charming.

Fashion still decrees that, for full ball-toilette, the satin slipper and silk stocking shall precisely match the dress in hue; and, if the dress be embroidered, the slipper must be embroidered to match.

Long glazed kid-gloves in delicate tints are now worn in the evening, disputing the palm of popularity with the glove of undressed Swedish kid. The color of the glove must be assorted with that of the toilette; such as pale-pink with ruby velvet, pearl-color with brown, straw-color with pale-blue, etc. White gloves are only worn with white dresses.

Fine white cambric handkerchiefs are bordered with a plaited ruffle in pale-blue, or pink, or lilac cambric, edged with Valenciennes, and are marked with a fac-simile of the wearer's signature or her Christian name, worked in colored cotton to match the ruffle.

Bonnets are worn larger than at the beginning of the season, the high pointed crown being very popular. The capote bonnets are larger in size, and are very simple in make and trimming, being composed of plush or of velvet, with a cluster of ostrich-feathers in contrasting hues, set in a ruffle of lace, for sole trimming. Knots of ribbon or of surah, set with a cluster of tiny birds or a large bird's-head, are also employed for trimming.

Bead network, in black or colored jet, or in silver, or dead or cut steel, is a favorite material for the pointed crowned bonnets. These nets are made up over velvet, silver beads over black velvet being a favorite contrast. A bonnet thus composed, trimmed with clusters of small white birds, set amid loops-and-ends of narrow scarlet ribbon, is extremely stylish.

Muffs in velvet and satin are trimmed to match the bonnets wherewith they are to be worn, and are prettier and more fantastic than ever. One of the latest, in black velvet lined with pale-pink satin, has a basket in imitation moss, filled with pale-pink roses, set at one side. In velvet, covered with bead network and adorned with birds and ribbons, they are also very elegant.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S PALETOT, OF DARK-GREEN CLOTH, made double-breasted; close-fitting sacque-shape at the back, and a wide belt of the cloth is fastened in front with a large oxydized silver buckle. Large cape, with turned-down collar. Dark-green felt hat.

FIG. II.—GIRL'S DRESS, OF CLARET-COLORED CASHMERE. The back is plain, and the skirt is laid in full plaits and attached to it just below the waist. In front, is a full plastron of claret-colored silk, reaching from the neck to the bottom, and fastened below the waist by a fancy oxydized silver clasp. Felt hat, turned up and trimmed with claret-colored velvet and feathers.

FIG. III.—GIRL'S COAT, OF DARK-BLUE CLOTH, made sufficiently short to show the plaited skirt of the dress. The skirt of the coat is also plaited, and the upper part is of a jacket-shape, following the lines of the figure. The collar, waistband, pockets, and cuffs are of black velvet. Wide hat, of black felt, trimmed with dark-blue ribbon.

FIG. IV.—BOY'S COAT, OF DARK-GRAY CLOTH. It is quite long, close-fitting, and has a collar of gray Astrakhan-fur. Black felt hat.

FIG. V.—GIRL'S COSTUME, OF DARK-BROWN VELVETEEN. It falls straight in front, and the skirt is laid in plaits at the back. It has a simulated fastening on the left side, of buttons and brown braid, and is trimmed down the front, around the bottom, and on the pockets with skunk-fur. The collar and muff are also of skunk. Chestnut-brown felt hat, trimmed with a feather of the same shade and velvet of a darker color.